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## THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

**CITY.**—Stocks closed higher.  
Lines controlling traffic to Gulf and Bra-  
zilian ports were made defendants in an  
action similar to that brought against  
the Atlantic Conference, the government  
alleging they had conspired to monopolize  
business. Columbia graduated  
1,892, heard its alumni cheer football  
and listened to address by Chief Jus-  
tice White. President Wilson, Congress-  
man Underwood and Colonel Goethals,  
who received honorary degrees.  
Nearly six hundred candidates received  
degrees at the eighth annual confer-  
ence of the Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity,  
among them being Inez Milholland,  
prominent as a suffragette. The  
Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions,  
on receipt of a letter from the Japanese  
Ambassador desiring to give a full re-  
sponse to its letter on the Korean mission-  
ary, issued a statement including  
a memorandum from the Governor  
General of Korea.  
Francis, who received \$2,000,000 from  
the estate of his uncle, Edwin Hawley,  
was sued for a separation by his wife.  
Ground was broken for Brooklyn's  
new \$5,000,000 library, the Mayor was  
one of the speakers at the exercises.  
Professor E. S. Morse retired from the  
presidency of the Association of  
American Museum Directors, which  
elected Henry L. Ward, of New York,  
to succeed him. Children and old  
people crowded the sale of the National  
Plant, Flower and Fruit Guild, held  
for the benefit of Christodora House, in  
Tompkins Square, at which five hundred  
plants were disposed of "much below  
cost."

**DOMESTIC.**—President Taft's sup-  
porters, certain of control of the national  
committee and the convention, decided,  
at the President's wish, to settle the  
fight against Roosevelt at once by the  
electoral college. Both temporary and  
permanent chairman of the conven-  
tion. Colonel Roosevelt said at  
Oyster Bay that he believed only  
would vote against him in the national  
committee when it came to settling con-  
tests. Representative Berger said  
he would urge the House to impeach  
Federal Judge Hanford, who deprived a  
Seattle man of his property because  
he was a Socialist. Attorney General  
Wickersham declared "gross injustice  
had been done." Senator Lorimer,  
quoting the speech of Mr. Kern, in-  
dicated his regard an adverse vote of  
the Senate as persecution. The  
House of Representatives passed the  
Foster bill, which enlarges the investi-  
gating powers of the Massachusetts  
Council committed the death sentence  
of Mrs. Lena Cusumano, convicted, with  
Enrico Mascioli, of killing her husband,  
to life imprisonment. Senator  
George S. Nixon, of Nevada, died in  
Washington. Counsel for the pro-  
secution and the defense were fined for  
contempt of court in the Kefauver  
case. There were indications of state and federal  
co-operation.

**FOREIGN.**—Harold A. Sanderson, a  
director of the White Star Line, stated  
on the stand at the Titanic inquiry at  
London that there were not enough  
able-bodied seamen in England to man  
the boats of all steamship com-  
panies; J. Bruce Ismay continued his  
testimony. David Lloyd George, Chan-  
cellor of the Exchequer, speaking in the  
House of Commons, advised a joint  
conciliation board to settle the dock  
strike; he announced that the workers  
were willing to give monetary guaran-  
tees to abide by the awards. The  
133rd running of the Derby at Epsom, Eng-  
land, was won by the gray filly  
Tagalie, owned by W. Raphael.  
Prince Jaime, second son of King Al-  
fonso of Spain, was operated on for  
abscess of the ear at Madrid.  
Count Tizsa suspended the sitting of the  
Hungarian Diet because the proceed-  
ings looked so much like developing into  
a free fight. The Portuguese Cab-  
inet resigned as the result of  
discord between Parliamentary groups.

**THE WEATHER.**—Indications for to-  
day: Fair. The temperature yesterday:  
Highest, 74; lowest, 62.

## THE CHINESE LOAN.

The intimation of the success of the  
Chinese loan negotiations is welcome.  
China is now engaged in a momentous  
attempt at constitutional and republican  
government, and the experiment is al-  
most as interesting to the rest of the  
world as to her, as any one may perceive  
who will take the trouble to consider  
the consequences to the world at large  
which would ensue from the lapse of  
that enormous empire into a state of  
chaos. It is understood that the wel-  
fare if not the integrity and very exis-  
tence of the Chinese Republic depends  
upon its promptly getting a considerable  
loan, and it has been agreed among the  
powers, including America, that such a  
loan, if made, must be participated in  
on equal terms by a group of four or  
preferably six nations. That is why the  
current intimation from Washington is  
to be received with so much satisfaction.

The negotiations have been pending  
for a good while, and are understood to  
have been somewhat protracted partly  
by disagreement between the Chinese  
President and his Prime Minister and  
partly by the objections of Japan and  
Russia to details which were acceptable to  
the other powers. The former hitch was  
chiefly over the question of guarantees  
to the creditors. Mr. Ting was inclined  
to insist that China should be treated  
like any other power, being permitted to  
borrow and expend money without for-  
eign supervision. Mr. Yuan, on the  
other hand, was willing to continue the  
prevailing practice of permitting foreign  
supervision, and his view has at length  
prevailed. It is understood that there  
will be a conjoint bureau of audit, as  
an adjunct to the Department of Fi-  
nance, conducted by one foreign and one  
Chinese auditor and a combined foreign  
and native staff. That will be satis-  
factory to the creditors and not humili-  
ating to China.

The objections of Russia and Japan  
to certain features of the scheme prob-

ably arose from the fact that they have,  
or conceive themselves to have, essen-  
tially different interests in China from  
those of the other powers. Their em-  
pires abut directly upon China. It is  
true, and their territorial and political  
designs concerning her may not unnatu-  
rally be largely controlled by that fact.  
Nevertheless, they are professed adher-  
ents of the long standing compact for the  
open door and equality of opportunity,  
and it is hardly supposable that they  
will now repudiate it. It is to their in-  
terest, as well as to that of the rest of  
the world, to have the great experiment  
of Chinese republican government suc-  
ceed, and they will presumably remain  
united with the other powers in contrib-  
uting to that end.

## TOO MANY CONTESTS.

In one respect Democratic national  
conventions are better ordered than Re-  
publican national conventions. A Demo-  
cratic national committee is seldom  
obliged to give much time or serious at-  
tention to questions of title in making  
up the temporary roll. Contests are few  
and far between, about the only con-  
stituency which can be depended upon  
to send an overplus of delegates being  
the District of Columbia, where electing  
anybody to any office is such a rarity  
that local patriots cannot resist the  
temptation to get all the excitement pos-  
sible out of it. The federal capital is  
the only community so far to send con-  
testing delegations to Baltimore, and the  
Democratic convention's committee on  
credentials this year will enjoy a prac-  
tical sinecure.

The Republican party has unfortu-  
nately too many Districts of Columbia.  
There are numerous states in which the  
contest habit has become chronic, and in  
some of them the rage for naming rival  
delegates has now gone so far as to pro-  
duce triple state and district delegations.  
The idea of regularity and con-  
formity to established party rules has  
been so weakened that men stand ready  
to create a mushroom organization  
overnight whenever the demand for  
near-delegates arises.

The scandal of frivolous and irrespon-  
sible contests is growing worse with  
each national convention, and it has be-  
come the duty of the party to protect  
itself against the abuse. Of the 230 or  
more contests carried to Chicago this  
year more than half are utterly without  
excuse, and most of the others derive  
whatever standing they have from the  
tax precedents set in the past in dealing  
with factional schemes. It is time to  
take decisive steps to check the whole-  
sale fabrication of credentials and com-  
pel the Republicans of a state or district  
who seek representation in a national  
convention to elect delegates in accord-  
ance with state law or with more rigid  
standards of regularity prescribed by  
the national organization.

## "POLITICAL BRIGANDAGE."

The Ohio situation is an example of  
the baseless outcry which the Roosevelt  
supporters have pretty regularly made  
when the Taft forces have gained a vic-  
tory. The election of Taft delegates-at-  
large in Ohio is emphatically denounced  
as "political brigandage." Yet these  
delegates were elected according to law.  
When it adopted the direct primary  
system Ohio did not make it apply to  
delegates-at-large nor to delegates to  
the state convention, which was to se-  
lect the delegates-at-large. It retained  
the state convention, just as this state  
has retained that part of the convention  
system. It did so deliberately, doubt-  
less because it saw certain merits in the  
convention system that it desired to  
preserve.

If Ohio had wanted to prevent such a  
result as that in the convention just  
held it might have adopted a Presiden-  
tial preference primary and bound the  
delegates-at-large to vote in accordance  
with the preference there and then ex-  
pressed. Or it might have directed that  
the delegates-at-large should support the  
candidate receiving a plurality of the  
vote cast at the district primaries. Since  
it did neither of these things, it is to be  
presumed that it intended to have the  
delegates-at-large chosen in the way in  
which they actually were chosen.

Moreover, the dispatches from Ohio  
do not show that the state is dissatisfied  
with the result. If the convention had  
as grossly misrepresented the real senti-  
ment of the state as Colonel Roosevelt  
seems to suppose, the cry of "political  
brigandage" would have been raised  
somewhere nearer home than Oyster  
Bay.

**THE COMMISSION'S OPPORTUNITY.**  
Men of high standing in the com-  
munity make up the investigating com-  
mittee which the Merchants' Associa-  
tion, moved by The Tribune's exposure  
of the extortionate character of the  
recent advance in coal prices, has ap-  
pointed. Their own business standing  
and the reputation of the association  
which they represent insure a thorough  
inquiry. But it ought not to be neces-  
sary for a civic association to do this  
work. The Interstate Commerce Com-  
mission was appointed for the purpose of  
protecting the public from overcharges  
by railroads, and the overcharges in the  
case of coal are peculiarly obnoxious  
because they are used as a means for  
creating a complete monopoly over a  
necessary of life and thus squeezing  
excessive profits out of the public.

The Interstate Commerce Commission  
has been face to face with the monopoly  
thus created and with the rates that  
have fostered it in more than one case.  
It has alluded more than once to the  
grip the railroads have secured on the  
coal produced by independents and to  
the enormous profits that they have ob-  
tained from transporting coal. And it  
has rendered several verdicts against  
them on account of the discrimination  
which they have practised in order to  
make the monopoly complete. In the  
face of what has just been done to ex-  
tort millions from the pockets of con-  
sumers the commission ought not to  
wait, as it did in the case of the exor-  
tunate express rates, until some civic  
body investigates and calls for action.

## HELP FOR IMMIGRANTS.

One of the items of the immigration  
problem is the treatment of the immi-  
grant after he has set foot on American  
soil. If he has relatives or friends who  
meet him at Ellis Island or the Battery  
ferry, he is all right. If he has none,  
and sets out to seek lodgings or employ-  
ment in this city, he endeavors to start  
for some other city, he is likely to fall  
an easy victim to confidence men, pirat-  
ing travel agents and robber lodging  
house keepers. If he is not robbed or  
buncoed out of his money before he is  
in the country a day he is fortunate.  
The immigration authorities, the State  
Bureau of Industries and Immigration  
and various church and philanthropic

agencies do their best to deal with this  
problem, but with incomplete success.

The North American Civic League for  
Immigrants, which has done much to  
better these conditions in the last two  
years, has devised a promising plan. It  
has brought together representatives of  
the trunk line railroads and the big  
steamship companies in a committee  
which is considering the organization of  
a bureau to care for the immigrants and  
guard them from the sharks. It would  
not be a charity. It would be modelled  
on a bureau maintained for two years  
by the Civic League for Immigrants,  
which has become a source of actual  
profit. This bureau of the railroads and  
steamships would ascertain whether im-  
migrants expected to be met by friends  
or relatives on landing. If they did not  
the bureau would provide lodgings, if  
desired, or see that the bewildered for-  
eigners reached their proper railroad  
stations, obtained the correct amount of  
American money for their foreign coin  
and were not overcharged for their bag-  
gage and transportation. Guides and  
interpreters would be on duty, for hire  
at reasonable charges.

In work of this kind the railroads and  
steamship companies would have a great  
advantage over any private agency.  
They could reach more immigrants who  
needed assistance through their bureau  
than could any of the organizations now  
active along this line. The work falls  
within their field. It is just as much for  
the convenience of their passengers as  
for the lines, which some of the railroads  
maintain. The plan offers a reasonable  
and practical means of doing away with  
a great deal of miserable annoyance and  
petty larceny to which the steerage im-  
migrant is now exposed. It ought to be  
put into operation promptly.

## MARTIAL LAW IN CUBA.

In requesting the Cuban Congress to  
authorize the suspension of the constitu-  
tion and the proclamation of martial  
law in Oriente Province President  
Gomez has acted legitimately. Such a  
course is not unprecedented nor even  
unusual under such circumstances. It  
will not escape attention, however, that  
in this action President Gomez, inferen-  
tially, if not directly, gives an unfavor-  
able account of the condition of affairs  
in Cuba. The revolutionary movement  
having gained such headway that it  
cannot be suppressed by ordinary means,  
he requests permission to employ those  
extraordinary means which are reserved  
for emergencies involving the issues of  
life and death. This is an admission at  
least as grave as any of the reports  
which have been published concerning  
the state of the eastern provinces, and  
it amply justifies the steps which have  
been taken by this country to provide  
for any possible emergency. Indeed, the  
ordering yesterday of four battleships  
to Guantanamo may be regarded as a  
legitimate sequel to the Cuban Presi-  
dent's action.

President Gomez himself practically  
concedes as much. It is necessary to  
crush the rebellion promptly, he says, in  
order to avoid the danger of foreign  
complications. That can mean nothing  
else than that a continuation and aggra-  
vation of present conditions would in-  
volve danger of foreign complications in  
the form either of demands by foreign  
countries for indemnity for injuries  
which the Cuban government had failed  
to prevent or of intervention by the  
United States for the purpose of doing  
the work which the Cuban government  
was itself unable to do.

Either of these complications would be  
regarded with profound distaste and re-  
gret by the United States. For that  
reason this country will look upon the  
temporary establishment of martial  
law not, indeed, with pleasure, but with  
a degree of relief and with a sincere  
hope that the speedy result may be a  
return to normal conditions.

## USE OF OCEAN PARKWAY.

There is ground for congratulating  
automobilists upon the long delayed  
granting of their demand for the open-  
ing to them, on equal terms with other  
vehicles, of the entire extent of the  
Ocean Parkway in Brooklyn. There is  
also reason for hoping that this action  
will be accompanied or promptly fol-  
lowed by a radical correction of the  
mistake by which the parkway has been  
subjected. It was because of that mis-  
use, and of a selfish desire to restrict its  
practice to a certain class, that auto-  
mobilists were so long denied the legiti-  
mate use of the road. Their use of it  
would have interfered with other men's mis-  
use of it.

That parkway was created as a pleas-  
ure drive for the whole public, and was  
for years thus used. It was and is a  
part of the park system of the city and  
logically belongs to all the people on  
equal terms. But years ago a park official  
thought it advisable to set aside a mile  
or so of the central portion of the drive  
as a racetrack. That was done, and par-  
ticularly on Sundays that portion of the  
parkway was practically monopolized by  
professional horsemen, driving in regu-  
larly arranged races. Other traffic, par-  
ticularly family carriages, was warned  
off by the police and automobiles were  
strictly excluded, and all these had to  
seek other roads, narrow, ill-paved and  
unattractive, in order that the racetrack  
crowd might have a monopoly of the  
people's parkway.

Now, as we have said, we can sympa-  
thize with the automobilists in their pro-  
tests against this invidious discrimina-  
tion and rejoice with good reason at the  
parkway as the horsemen, and they have  
as good a right to use it as a racecourse,  
though, in fact, neither automobilists nor  
horsemen have any real right thus to use  
it. What should be done is to open the  
parkway freely to automobiles and close  
it strictly against racing of any kind.  
Then it could be enjoyed again by the  
general public, as it was thirty years  
ago and as it was intended always to be.

## FISH.

The suggestion that this city should  
live on fish for a week instead of on  
flesh or fowl has something to commend  
it, at least to those to whom a fish diet  
is not repellant, and if put into effect  
it might possibly do something toward  
abating the evil of high prices. It would  
at least contribute, if only by setting  
people to thinking and talking of it,  
toward the development here of a  
copious and economical food supply from  
the resources of the sea. On the face  
of the case this city should always have  
cheap fish, though it seldom does. The  
coast fisheries have been abused, but  
are still enormously productive. It  
would be possible to keep the markets  
of this city supplied with fresh fish at  
a price within the reach of almost every-  
body. Yet prices have long ranged so  
high as to make fish a luxury, and in  
order to keep them high many cargoes  
of excellent food fish, after being  
brought to port, have been taken out

again and cast into the sea or sold to a  
fertilizer factory.  
The wholesale prices which have been  
quoted this week ought to mean low  
prices to consumers. Butterfish, weak-  
fish and porgies quoted at from 1½  
to 5 cents a pound ought not to cost more  
than 8 or 10 cents a pound at retail.  
The finer varieties, such as sea bass  
and bluefish, have been quoted at from  
14 to 11 cents wholesale, which should  
mean from 10 to 16 cents retail, at which  
prices they would afford a cheap and at  
most people a highly acceptable food  
supply. A larger use of fish and other  
sea food could probably be effected with  
profit to both the producer and the  
consumer.

## THE IMMUNITY OF GANGS.

"Big Jack" Zelig, who is dying from  
the bullet of another of the elite in gang  
circles in this city, has been arrested  
three times recently for shooting other  
gang members. In each case he was  
discharged. "Charley" Torti, now under  
arrest for shooting Zelig, was arrested  
last year for a gang shooting. He, too,  
was discharged. "Louis the Lump,"  
otherwise Louis Poggi, gang leader, who  
shot "Kid" Twist, is now at liberty be-  
cause he disappeared as soon as he had  
been relieved from the responsibility of  
a hail bomb on a recent charge of car-  
rying concealed weapons. The annals  
of the gangs in this city are full of  
similar instances of amazing violations  
of the laws, of daylight murders and  
street shooting affrays, of open threats  
to "do" certain men made by notorious  
gang members, promptly fulfilled, and of  
subsequent immunity.

The "ethics" of the gang member ex-  
plain some part of this remarkable set  
of circumstances. He will not "snitch."  
If he recovers from his beating, or stab-  
bing, or shooting, he tries to do to the  
other fellow as the other fellow did to  
him. If he realizes that he is about to  
die, he leaves revenge to his col-  
leagues in crime. Of course, in this  
variety of crime as in others, allow-  
ance must be made for inability of the  
police always to obtain complete evi-  
dence and for failures in prosecution  
and mistakes in the courts. And yet  
the number of convictions is so few in  
comparison with the number of gang  
shootings and other manifestations of  
professional activity that the public  
for many years has attributed the dis-  
parity to political influence wielded by  
the gang members rather than to the  
breaking down of the police system and  
to the courts in a certain proportion of  
crimes. Whatever the cause, the con-  
dition is a disgrace. When the French  
member of a gang becomes a public  
menace, the police force exterminates  
him, if necessary by siege guns and dy-  
namite. Recently three disciples of the  
gang cult engaged in controversy with  
a policeman in Germany, who objected  
to their looting a shop. He shot two,  
one of whom killed the third before he  
himself died. These, to be sure, are  
harsh and cruel methods which this en-  
lightened state of the suspended sentence  
and the kindhearted parole boards  
could not countenance. But the average  
citizen must be pardoned for wishing  
that there existed something to discour-  
age this flagrant outlawry other than  
the pistol of the rival gang member.

It is difficult to understand how any  
man in Congress with any sense of the  
fitness of things could have selected  
yesterday for the introduction of a res-  
olution for the investigation of the con-  
duct of the chief of the Weather Bureau.  
On some days in the not remote past  
such a resolution might have seemed ap-  
propriate, but yesterday it would have  
been more fitting to propose the thanks  
of Congress.

The "Windy City" from now until  
after June 18, at any rate.

An interesting complication has arisen  
in Virginia politics. The Legislature has  
twice refused to ratify the income tax  
amendment to the federal Constitution.  
Speaker Byrd of the lower house exert-  
ing sufficient influence to defeat it in  
that branch. Now the Democratic state  
convention has passed a resolution  
strongly favoring ratification by the  
next Legislature, thus arraying the Mar-  
tin machine against Mr. Byrd. Whether  
or not the Senator can coerce the  
Speaker to abandon an opposition which  
the latter considers both good policy and  
high patriotism remains to be seen.

It might make dining at a restaurant  
a pleasurable excitement as well as a  
liberal education if the proprietor dis-  
penssed with waiters entirely and al-  
lowed each guest to go into the pantry  
and the kitchen and forage for himself.  
A bicyclist relates in court that an  
automobilist who ran into him, knock-  
ing him down and scattering a box of  
cigars and other impedimenta, laughed  
and went off smoking one of the cigars  
with apparent enjoyment. Manifestly  
adding insult to injury, unless the cigars  
were of such a quality that it was a  
favor to smoke one of them.

The rumor that the trail of corruption  
in Atlantic City is leading toward men  
"higher up" is not surprising. Such ex-  
tensive and prolonged orgies are scarcely  
possible without the participation of  
men of high place and influence.

## THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Texas has an "Onion Day." Commenting  
on its observance, a New Yorker said  
to a Galveston merchant: "The Lone Star  
has been the Empire State, for we have  
no vegetable or flower to which we can  
do fearful homage as you do to the  
fragrant onion. The fact is, we are open  
to suggestions as to a new holiday. The  
latest proposition in that line was a 'Mov-  
ing Day.' Now, don't misunderstand me;  
those who move will not celebrate; they  
will just move and will experience all  
the joys pertaining to that heart and  
furniture breaking function. Those who  
will celebrate will be the people who can  
look on."

"A soft answer turneth away wrath,"  
quoted the Wise Guy. "Yes, but most of  
us try a club first," replied the Simple Mug.  
—Philadelphia Record.

Since we all are fished to eat,  
And it costs such a lot to buy meat,  
It's as well to remember, my boy,  
That "There's lots of good fish in the sea."  
This year, we are told, what is more,  
There's lots of good fish on the shore.  
So much so, this food from the deep,  
Is just now most uncommonly cheap.  
In view of these facts, how I wish  
That my neighbors would live upon fish!  
I feel sure this would furnish relief,  
And I'd pay a lot less for my beef!

G. E. M.

Fond Mother—Willie, where did you learn  
to swear like that?  
Young Hopeful—Pa's shaving, uncle's  
golf, grandpa's auto and your parrot. Life.

gather and chat about art, temperament,  
requisites and essentials. The proprietor,  
fussy little fellow, knows everybody who  
frequents the "Joint," as does also Henri,  
the one waiter. And everybody knows  
the other. One night a writer of "lit-  
erature" which doesn't sit diffident in and  
was surprised to see a new form behind the  
waiter's apron. There was, however, some-  
thing familiar about it. He scrutinized the  
face of the "new man" and beheld the pro-  
prietor. "What's this?" he asked, "are  
your customers leaving you? Are your cir-  
cumstances so reduced that you can no  
longer afford the services of a waiter?" The  
proprietor laid a hand on his shoulder. "It  
breaks out in unexpected places. One can-  
not trust the heat of men. Myself—I can  
trust. And my customers must not be dis-  
appointed."

Willie—Pa, Mr. Jones and Mr. Smith  
and Mr. Robinson are always talking about the  
"H. P." of their autos. What does that  
mean?

In Mr. Jones's case it means "High  
Priced." In Mr. Smith's "Hit People," and  
in Mr. Robinson's "Half Paid for."—Satire.

## MR. TAFT'S ADMINISTRATION

Correspondent Reviews Progress of the  
Last Three Years.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: President Taft's three years' incum-  
bency as Chief Executive has been pre-emi-  
nently one of effective but quiet perfor-  
mance, of sanity and orderly progress. No  
one but of his kindly nature and gentle  
temperament could have brought order and  
peace to the political, industrial  
and financial chaos with which he has been  
so largely confronted since his inauguration  
in March, 1909.

Among the many worthy ends which Mr.  
Taft has gained are the following:

He has effected arbitration treaties with  
Great Britain and France.

He vetoed the Arizona statehood bill be-  
cause of the recall of judges provision.

He has enforced the Sherman anti-trust  
law without fear or favor.

He vetoed the Democratic wool, cotton  
and free trade bill, the unfair, unscientific  
and destructive of the Republican principle  
of protection.

He abrogated the discriminating passport  
treaty with Russia.

He established postal savings banks.

He prevented railroads from putting rate  
increases into effect without approval of  
the Interstate Commerce Commission.

He has rushed the Panama Canal to early  
completion without hint of scandal.

He has practically destroyed white slave  
traffic.

He has signed the bill for admission of  
Arizona and New Mexico to statehood.

He has established the bureau of mines  
to safeguard the lives of miners.

He has extended our foreign markets for  
the benefit of American capital and labor.

He has abolished the shameful system of  
peonage in this country.

He has submitted the income tax amend-  
ment to the Constitution to the State Leg-  
islatures for ratification.

He has effected advanced boiler inspection  
laws passed by Congress.

He has established means for complete  
irrigation projects in the West.

He has maintained and extended the open  
door policy in China.

He has maintained peace in Cuba and  
South and Central America by friendly  
warning, without intervention.

He has modernized and reformed govern-  
ment business methods by an economy and  
efficiency commission, saving millions of  
dollars to the American people annually.

He has instituted non-political methods for  
taking the thirteenth census.

He has effectually destroyed bucket shops  
and get-rich-quick concerns.

He has persistently labored for a parcels  
post.

He has effected a new treaty with Japan,  
ending racial controversies on the Pacific  
Coast.

He has further extended a safety ap-  
pliance act for the benefit of workmen.

He has made the Postoffice Department  
self-sustaining and wiped out a glaring de-  
ficiency in this department of his prede-  
cessors.

He has successfully fought for the publi-  
cation of campaign funds and expenditures.

He has heartily endorsed the labor com-  
mission's report and proposed bill concern-  
ing employers' liability.

He has reorganized the customs service,  
eliminated corruption and exposed and  
punished customs frauds, thereby saving  
and recovering millions of dollars to the United  
States Treasury.

He has established the Court of Com-  
merce to review findings of the Interstate  
Commerce Commission and to remedy exas-  
perating delays in litigation.

He has established a non-partisan tariff  
board to report on the difference in the  
cost of production at home and abroad.

He has secured a corporation tax law  
yielding over \$30,000,000 annually to the  
United States government.

He has transformed a deficit of \$5,000,000  
of the previous administration into a \$30,-  
000,000 surplus.

He has made a new American record for  
non-partisan judicial appointments.

He has brought the railroads under fur-  
ther control of the federal government  
through extension of the powers of the In-  
terstate Commerce Commission.

He brought the workman's compensa-  
tion act to a successful issue in the Su-  
preme Court.

He has effected a successful stock and  
bonds commission.

He has extended the civil service rule  
in all departments of the federal govern-  
ment by executive order.

He has secured practical conservation  
acts.

He has established a Court of Customs  
Appeals, by which undervaluations have  
been stopped.

There are few of the brilliant deeds of  
Mr. Taft which more than square with the  
promises which he made to the American  
electorate in the campaign of 1908. They  
are silent but mighty witnesses to the true  
faith and real greatness of our amiable  
President. They are mute but irrefragable  
answers to the envious calumnies of his  
antagonists. Such masterful deeds and  
good faith merit not only a Republican re-  
nomination but an overwhelming approval  
from all good Americans next November 6.

J. W. GOGARN.

New York, June 1, 1912.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRIBUNE.

Sir: Mr. Roosevelt may be nominated,  
but, if so, defeat awaits him. How could  
it be otherwise without the aid of Presi-  
dent Taft's supporters? It is in normal  
human nature to be intoler